PRICE FOUR CENTS.

shares himself and letting a French company buy

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

T FRIGHTENED BY THE GREENBACK MEN-THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION RENOMINATED-THE PARTY CONFIDENT OF WINNING BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The Democratic party of Connecticut held tto tate Convention at New-Haven yesterday. The old State ticket, headed by Gov. Charles R. Ingeroll, was renominated. Contrary to prediction, the efforts of the greenback men to compel the Convenion to adopt a paper-money resolution were unsucessful. A platform was adopted instead, affirming the desirability of specie payments, and asking for legislation to bring them about. The platform was hort, and declared particularly for civil service reform, and the maintenance of the public credit, and commended the Democrats in Congress. The greenback men threaten to bolt, and nominate their own

THE ACTION ON FINANCE.

DECIDEDLY WEAK FEELING THE NIGHT BEFORE SOLL'S SENTIMENTS NOT TO BE REPUDIATED-A BOLT OF GREENBACK MEN PROBABLE. [PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 23 .- The leaders of the Connecticut Democracy are congratulating themselves to-night upon having steered clear of the dangers which beset their State Convention, and which threatened yesterday to divide or seriously weaken them. The prevailing feeling among the delegates last night was one of timidity and distrust. The capture of the New-Haven delegation by the soft-mency faction had given the leaders some alarm, which had been increased by the outspoken and aggressive character of the greenback demonstration on Tuesday. How far the Convention was infected with the delusion, or how many delegates could be counted on that side, could not be ascertained; but it was feared that a consider able number of soft-money advocates would be in the Convention and would make tropble. There was something of a panic among the wheel-horses on Tuesday night. The talk of the delegates among themselves was of a groping, tender-footed sort, as of men who doubted or did not understand each other. The bad sign about it was that no one talked out boldly and openly and avowed opinious positively, except the soft-money advocates, who, though not numerous, were loud. The whole drift was, if not toward soft money, at least toward soft words. The greenbackers had the Convention fairly cowed before it had organized No one proposed any course that did not look to concil ating that faction by some sort of concession or compromise. The Republicans were hoping that the Convention would be frightened into full compliance with the demands of the greenback men, and so weaken the position of the party before the people; the greenback men themselves were confident that some distinct and definite concession would be made, and the Democratic managers only dared hope for an agreement upon some kind of compromise in the platform which should not be too shameful a back down from last year's position and at the same time concede so much to the restless currency reformers" as to keep them in the ranks and dispel the danger of a bolt and an independ-

ent ticket. No one supposed last night that the Convention would have the courage to refuse to pass a resolu-tion at least which should explicitly and in terms demand the repeal of the Resumption act. The greenback men asserted this to be the position of he Democratic party in Congress, and urged that it was not unreasonable to ask this State Convention to approve it. The only serious objection to it was that it was in direct contradiction of the language of Gov. Ingersoll's message last year, and that it would be carrying it a little too far to nominate Gov. Ingersoil on a platform so diametrically opposed to his own previously expressed opinions. Notwithstanding this, the general impression last night was that the resolution specifically and in terms demanding the repeal would be adopted.

bett raised an objection that this matter was not included in the call for the 1 dint meeting. The Chairman of the joint meeting. The Chairman of the joint meeting raised the point was well taken. The bill making Jan. 1, Dec. 25, July 4, May 30, and all general she ction days legal holdays was lost. The supplement to limit speed on all bridges on through reads to a walle was passed.

In the House the General Kallr and Taxation bill and the bill in regard to sheriffs were passed.

A bill was introduced imposing a renalty of \$200 on any person who shall place any glass or other thing in the street whereby animals may become injured.

The Printing bill was tassed with a reduction of 25 own expressed views; or it may have come from their having discovered at length how weak in fact was the greenback element in the Convention The change made in the programme was not a mighty one; not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but enough. It simply lifted the Convention out of its feeling of abject timidity before the greenback faction, and saved Gov. Inger-soll his consistency. Three words were erased -that was all-from the seventh resolution; so that, instead of asking gress to repeal the Resumption act, there was a request for a substitute for the whole act "of well-defined and practical legislation," &c. When to this was added Gov. Ingersoll's neat and well-considered little speech avowing the same sentiments that he had expressed in his official messages, and asserting that his views had undergone no change, was felt that the Convention had successfully bridged over the apprehended difficulty and poserted its independence of, and something like defiance for, the greenback clique that had been so noisy and de monstrative. Last night the disposition was general to smooth over matters by some sort of concession to conciliate the soft-money faction and prevent a bolt. After the nominations were made and the platform adopted, there was a greater feeling of in lependence, which was expressed in the remark Well, let them go ahead and nominate their third ticket if they want to; we can get along without them, and they will only show their own weakness.

The resolutions were drawn by Mr. Alfred E. Burr of The Hartford Times, to whose shrewd management the success of the Convention and its harmonious action are mainly due. The Union, the soft-money organ in this city, has been making for several week a pretty direct personal issue with Mr. Burr upon the question whether he should dictate the policy of the party. He met it to-day in person, and was so suc cessful that but one person on the floor of the Convention made any demonstration of opposition, and that a very feeble one. It remains to be seen what will be the action of the men who call themselves currency reformers. After the bold challenge they gave out on Tuesday and the threats of what they hould do if their demands were not complied with they can hardly do less than resort to independent action. The Democrats were frightened by them at first, but in the end treated them with positive

The Convention was very quickly organized today under the new rules adopted last year, and there was no hitch or delay in the proceedings. It was called to order about 10:30, and accomplished all its business, including the appointment of 12 delegates to the National Convention, so as to adjourn before 1 o'clock. The Union last night called loudly upon its followers to rally in force and fill the galleries to-day to back up their representatives on the floor Either in response to the call, or from motives of ordinary suriosity, the galleries were filled, and a very bad-looking lot they were. As but one of their representatives made any demonstration on the floor, and that a brief and feeble one, they were not called on to do much backing up. The applause, when reference was made in the speeches to the currency question, was very light on both sides, the reason, 1 uppose, being that the masses have not yet delently mastered the mysteries of finance to

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON. LONDON, Feb. 23 .- Winslow, the Boston orger, was again brought up at the Bow Street Police ailed from the United States on Saturday last, and he

Winslow then asked leave to speak, which was a corded to him. He said when his family were at Rotter dam all their money, consisting of about £1,500 sterling, was taken from them except \$200. The only money he imself possessed was \$35. Consequently, he was unable to employ counsel. His wife and family were in great distress, and were perfect strangers in England. The American Consul at Birmingham was the only per son to England he had ever seen before. The priso egulations permitted him to see only one person daily and then only through a grating within the hearing of other prisoners. He understood that prisoners havinounsel were permitted to see them in a private room in

Winslow then asked permission to see his wife and

Boston, Feb. 23.-The House Committee on

special legislation to legalize his marriage. Mr. Parton was heard in his own benaif, and the hearing closed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AUGUSTA, Me. Feb. 23.—The Governor has signed be act to abolish capital pumshment; also the General itali-

TORONTO, Feb. 23. -It is proposed that Ontario all be represented at the Centennial international regatta by the vaciat Oriote, in addition to the yacht now building. shall be represented at the Centennial international regards by the yeath fortole, in addition to the yeath row building. Boston, Feb. 23.—The American House, one of the leading hotels here, was sold to-day under a mortgage fore-closure. Henry C. Brooks was the purchaser at \$210,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Knickerbocker Ice company offers a reward of \$6,000 for the conviction of the person who caused the destruction by fire of the ice-house at tondout or the one at Athens.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The Municipal Councils of London, Scaforth, Collingwood, Napanee, Kennebec, Mill Poutt. &c., have peased laws either restricting the number of or increasing the cost of liquor licenses, or providing that only liquor shall be soid in a shop to which a license has been granted.

WASHINGTON. OPPOSITION TO THE RESUMPTION ACT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS COMMITT. E MORE DIVIDED THAN EVER-PASSAGE OF A BILL REPEALING THE ACT OF 1875 LOOKED FOR-VIEWS OF A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRAT. IBT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus to devise some currency policy upon which the majority in the House can be united held another meeting today, but reached no conclusion. The Committee is apparently more divided than ever. The so-called Hard-Money party in the Cancus and in the Com mittee, recognizing as they think the necessity of making a compromise with the Inflationists, or Anti-Contractionists as they call themselves, are willing to agree to the repeal of the Currency act of 1875. provided some measure nominally looking to resumption at a distant day be substituted for it. This part of the Committee would probably agree to Mr. Payne's bill, either as it was originally introduced in the House, or with certain modifications which have been suggested. No vote has as yet been taken in the Committee, and as its meetings are secret, there is no way of telling how many of its members would be willing to agree to such a bill. The general impression is that a majority of the Committee, following the lead of Chairman Bright and Mr. Holman, will vote against any such measure, and insist upon a simple repeal of the obnexious act, without agreeing to the substitution of any other measure. It may be authoritatively asserted that no proposition for issning any greater of paper currency than is now in circulation has been considered by Committee. Some of its members do pose the repeal of the National Banking laws and the substitution of greenback currency for the National bank circulation, but it is believed that this sentiment is not strong enough in the Demoeratic party to carry it through the House. The passage of a bill repealing the Resumption act of 1875 may be confidently looked for. The Democrats, including those who favor sound currency, will almost unanimously support such a measure and it will also receive a considerable number of votes from among the Republicans. Previous to the action of the Republican Convention in Indiana it was reported that all or nearly all of the Republican representatives from that State in the Honse would vote for such a bill, and that it would also receive the votes of many Republicans from Ohio and other

who probably represents a large element among the Democrate, is not only in favor of repeating the Resumption act of last year, but is strongly opposed to any measure looking to a return of specie payments. He holds the strange doctrine that contraction carried to its utmost extent, would not appreciate the value of our currency, but would in reality cause the premium on gold to be greater than it now is He is not in favor of accumulating coin in the Treasury for the ultimate resumption of specie payments, because he believes it would be impossible for the Government to prevent coin from flowing out of the country as rapidly as it was paid out by the Treasury Department. He says that a return to specie payments while the United States owes so large a foreign debt, the interest upon which is to be paid in gold, is entirely out of the question, and that the only way in which resumption can be brought about is by the reduction of the debt held in foreign

It is not understood that he favors any extreme measures to bring this about, as he describes the financial condition of the Southern people at present as very deplorable, and would hardly listen to a propo ition to increase taxation for the purpose of rapidly paying off the National debt.

While the anti-hard-money sentiment is very strong in the House, it is an interesting fact that hardly a single member of that body will admit that he is in favor of any increase in the volume of the currency. In this respect at least some advancement of the sentiment in Congress toward sound currency views has been made. During the last two years previous to the passage of the Resumption act of 1875, a very large on ober of the members of both Houses favored an expansion of the currency to at least \$800,000,000. Now, while some of the Inflationists favor the substitution of greenback currency claim to be simply opposed to any further contrac-

COL. SCOTT'S SCHEME.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH PARTIES DOUBT THE EXPEDIENCY OF REPORTING ON THE TEXAS PACI IC RAILROAD-OPPOSITION TO THE PRO POSED BRANCH LINES.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A vote was expected to day in the House Committee on Pacific Railroads on the Texas Pacific Bill, but, after some discussion, at was postponed for one week. It has been generally supposed that a majority of this Committee was in favor of Col. Scott's scheme, but it is not as certain that a majority will be in favor of reporting it at the present session. Many of the representatives of both political parties who support the bill, and who, if it should be brought before the House, would probably feel obliged to vote for it, doubt the policy of taking it up at the present session. The sentiment of the people, irrespective of party, throughout a large section of the country is known to be epposed to all subsidies, and to the granting of any further aid to railroads or other private corporations, and should this bill pass before the Presidential election, party leaders on both sides fear that a weapon would be placed in the hands of their opponents in different sections of the country which might be successfully used against them. rason it would not be at all strange if the Committee at its meeting next Wednesday should vote either to postpone the whole question until the next session of Congress, or agree that it is mexpedient at this time to take any further action on the sub

The Atkin's bill, as reported from the Sub-Committee, provides for the construction of a main trunk line westward from Fort Werth, and for four Very great opposition has been made to the construction of some of the branches. One of then, which it is proposed to extend from Jefferson, Texas, to Memphis, in nearly a straight line, is opposed by representatives of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and o her companies which have connections with them. Direct connections are already established, by way of Texarcana, from all points now reached by rail roads, to Memphis, St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi River. The south-eastern link of this line is already in the hands of the Texas Pacific Company, and no discriminations are made against the cities or towns situated on any of the connecting railroads. The Iron Mountain Road is itself a land grant road, and is just beginning to secure a large amount of Texas trade. The line proposed from Jefferson to Memphis is only a few miles shorter than the present line, and to an uninterested person would seem to be entirely unnecessary. Another of the branches proposed is to extend from Jefferson, Tex., and Shreveport, La., to New-Orleans; a third from Vinits, in Indian Territory, to a point on the main trunk at or near the 100th meridian of longitude, and a fourth from Shreveport east to Vicksburg. The opponents of these branches say that it is unnecessary to grant them Government aid, since as soon as the trunk line is completed private enterprise will insure its connections with the railway system of the country. The amount of bonds and interest which the Com-

pany seks the Government to guarantee for the con-

struction of the trunk line is about \$70,000,000, while the proposed branches call for about \$50,000,000 more. Col. Scott: it is understood, cares very little for the branch lines, and has only allowed them to be attached to the bill in order to secure the votes of representatives of the sections through which the branches are to extend.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN 1871.

GEN. FREMONT HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF COR-RUPTION IN THE PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL IN 1871-THE PROMISE OF BONDS TO CONGRESSMEN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMPANY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Premont was before the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee today with reference to the inquiry into the passage of the Texas Pacific bill in 1871. He said he had no knowledge of the use of any corrupt or improper means to effect the passage of the bill, and that no money was used except for legitimate purposes, such as the hiring of counsel, advertising, printing, the employment of agents, &c. He had no knowledge of any money being paid for other purposes, and did not believe any was paid. There was a fund of \$90,000 set aside for expenses. A part of this was used to pay for the services of Richard C. Parsons, at that time Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and since a member of the House from Ohio: John D. Defrees, formerly Congressional Printer, and R. M. Corwine, a lawyer of this city. These gentlemen were recognized as agents of the Company, and they were paid for their services. The whole expenses, including everything in the way of counsel, advertising, printing, salaries, &c., were \$15,000, which would seem to leave a small margin for the corruption of members of Congress. Gen. Fremont did not state who was the paymaster, but he said that \$45,000 or the original fund was returned unused-a rather remarkable circumstance in the minds of some of members of the Committee, since it is not regarded as customary to return money raised to "promote legislation." Fremont had no list of the members of Congress who were or were alleged to have been promised bonds. If such promises were made he had nothing to do with them, and had no list whatever. The Committee, however, has information that louds were promised Congressmen, but it was not of a sufficiently definite character to be given to the public. Individual members of the Committee are satisfied that Mr. Parsons promised bonds right and left among members and outside of Congress to influence the passage of the bill. After the passage, however, the promises were not kept, for the very good reason that no bonds were ever issued. Mr. Parsons will probably be summoned. Gen. Fremont did not finish his testimony, but will be heard again

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY EEDEMPTION. ORDERS TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY TO REDEEM \$10,000,000-THE MINTS BUSY COINING SILVER.

(BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The present depreciation in the value of silver and the large supply in the mints and sub-treasuries of the country will be taken advantage of by the Secretary of the Treasury within a short time to carry out the provisions of the first section of the Resumption act of the last Congress. The section in question provides that the Secretary may, at his pleasure, issue silver coins of the value of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, and redeem an equal amount of fractional enrrency of similar denominations. It is understood that the mints on the Pacific coast bave been heavily engaged in coining silver for this purpose for some time past, and that the necessary orders will be issued to the Sub-Treasuries within a fortuight to begin redemption. It is understood that the currency of the denominations of 10 and 25 cents will be first redeemed, and that the orders will embrace \$10,000,000 as a starting point.

PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE. A NEW BILL, PREPARED BY ARCHITECT POTTER-MR. HEWITT TO INTRODUCE IT TO CONGRESS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-Some time ago there was offered in the House by Mr. Hewitt of New-York a bill prepared by the American Institute of Architects concerning the manner of planning and erecting the public buildings of the country. Supervising Architect Potter referred to the subject in his annual report, and it was also alluded to by tary Bristow. The bill presented by Mr. Hewitt was not entirely satisfactory to the Treasury Department, and Mr. Potter has prepared a bill which carries out the recommendations in his report. It will be introduced by Mr. Hewitt and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

will be introduced by Mr. Hewitt and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Section 1. That for the purpose of securing the greatest artistic ment, in the public edifices to be creeted by the Government of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department be and he is hereby directed to obtain the designs for works under his furisdict in by open and general competition, and in the manner hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. That the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall, by public advertisement in such newspapers as may be descinated by the Secretary of the Treasury, request competitions to all a chitectural work under his jurisdiction, except alterations and repairs, where the proposed cost of such architectural work is \$50,000 or upward, and he shall catabish equitable rules for such competitions, which shall be set forth in the advertisement; and he shall call together a board of four experts, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury from among the F flows of the American Institute of Architects, and who shall be in no way, directly or indirectly, interested in the respective competitions for which they are selected as experts. The said four experts, for their with the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, who shall not engage in these competitions, as their presiding officer, shall decide upon the plan or plans submitted for the contemplated work or works, and shall award such number of prizes as shall have been specified in the raise regulating the respective convetitions, according to the merits of the different plans submitted, amounting in the aggregate to not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the contemplated cost of the proposed work, their decision shall be final, and shall be ruthshed in two leading newspapers in Washington. The successful architect of the Treasury, and shall be shall receive compensation according to the schedule of charges recommended by the American Institute of Architects: When the estimated co

A TRIBUTE TO REVERDY JOHNSON. TTORNEY-GRNERAL PIERREPONT'S ADDRESS TO THE SUPREME COURT-CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE'S REPLY

-RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAR.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the proceedings of the Bar in relation to the death of the late Reverdy Johnson were presented by Attorney-General Pierrepont, who od the Court as follows :

addressed the Court as follows:

May it pleas your Honors, when an eminent citizen of the Republic, whose eminence has been schieved by an honorable career in the public service, in professional life, or in the less conspicuous but not less useful warks of private benevolence, dies, it is fit that some public notice to taken of the event and that some permanent record be made to encourage and inspire those who are to come a ter us. Reverdy Johnson, who departed full of years and of bonors, was during a long period one of the most connectors of this high court. He held with distinguished ability and honor respectively the great offices of Minister to England, Senator, and Attorney-General of the United States. He has left a fame and an honored memory of which his descendants and his country may be instity proud. The Har of the Supreme Court met to do honor to his name, and passed the resolutions which I now have the honor to read:

Recolved, That the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States of Reverdy Johnson, for more than half a esstury an sumber and honored petitioner is this Court.

Recolved, That the memory of "r. Johnson deserves to be cheristed by the Bar of the Supreme Lourt.

Recolved, That the memory of "r. Johnson deserves to be cheristed by the Bar of the Supreme Lourt.

I ask your Honors to receive this tribute to the memory of a great lawyer and an eminent public man, and to order these resolutions to be entered in the permanent records of this Court.

Mr. Chief-Justice Waite then replied as follows:

The Court gives its ready assent to the sentiments so well expressed in the resolutions of the Bar. Mr. Johnson was admitted to practice here on the 1st day of March, 1824. The first case in which he appeared as counsel was that'nd first case in which he appeared as counsel was that'nd first case in which he appeared as counsel was that'nd first was in which he appeared as the state of Maryland, argued and decided at the Jacuary Term, 1827. Assokiated with him was the late Chief-Justice Taney, and dr. Meredith, all names familiar in history. The opinion was delivered by Chief-Justice Marshail, and it stands to-day as a monument marking the boundary line between the powers of the United States under the Constitution, on the one side, and those of the States on the other. From the commencement of his practice here notif his death, Mr. Johnson was extensively employed, with scarcely an interruption, in the most important causes. He was always welcome as an advocate, for he was always instructive. His friendship for the Court was open, cordial, and sincere. We mourn his loss both as counselor and friend. The request of the Bar is cheerfully acceded to. The resolutions are received in the same spirit tiey have been presented, and the Clerk will cause them to be entered upon the records of the Court. Mr. Chief-Justice Waite then replied as follows:

THE CURRENCY PRINTING BUSINESS. THE BUREAU PRESSES IDLE-CALL FOR \$300,000 TO CONTINUE THE WORK UNTIL JULY-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-If the Treasury flemis are to be believed, there is to be a currency famine in the Department unless Congress takes early action and passes the Deficiency bill for the Printing Bureau, amounting to over \$300,000. The printing of currency, stopped entirely, and the sum named is needed to con 1,000 operatives are suddenly thrown out of employ ment, and the Secretary of the Treasury comes to Cor grees and asks for the money to set the presses going again. Treasurer New says that he has enough currency in his vanits to last for two months, that currency for redemption is coming in very fast, and that the general irculation throughout the country is in a bad condition. Much of the currency sent in, however, is fit for circula ion, and it is his purpose to assort it and send it out again. It is not perhaps generally known outside of banking pay out old notes, but to give over its counters nothing stop, and the economical one be adopted of destroying only such notes as are no longer fit for circulation and paying out the others. The House Appropriations Committee will to morrow consider the request of the Secretary for \$300,000 to continue the printing of the currency. There is no doubt that a majority of the memin favor of stopping the extravagant and inexcusable habit of printing the scal of the Department on the currency by what is known as the plate-printing They say that the old manner of surface printing is quite as good and will save \$200,000 a year, and that by returning to that system \$60,000 could be saved in the next four months. The Committee seems tis osed to materially reduce the immense expenses of the Printing Bureau, so that every perfect greenback that is issued will not cost from 10 to 20 cents. It is also probable that Mr. New will be given an opportun ty to pay out such second-hand notes as are fit for circulalion; but it is not likely that the Committee will refuse to set the presses at work in the Treasury. It a special appropriation is not made, the Bureau will stand idle until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation will be available.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT. THE BILL PRESENTED BY THE SENATE FINANCE

COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The following is the

full text of the bill n regard to refunding the National debt which was reported from the Schate Commit ee or Finance to-day, with a recommendation for its pas-

Ec if enacted, de., That the acts to authorize the refunding of the National debt approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, he so amended that the amount of bonds bearing 42 per cent interest authorized to be issued be increased to \$500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of their issue, instead of after 15 years.

Second: This act shall not be construed to authorize aby mercase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment, nor authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United Stat s; and all provisions of the acts to which this act is amendatory not theoriseism with the provisions of this act is amendatory not theorisism with the provisions of this act is amendatory not theorisism with the provisions of the act to micro

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE WANTON SLAUGHTER OF BUFFALOES

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876. The House to-day passed the bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes on the Western plains. A similar bill has been passed by that body before, but t did not get through the Senate. Such a measure i trongly urged by most of the delegates from the Territo ries, and by many of the Western members, who say that in a few years the buffalo will be extinct unless the wanthinks the buffalo is a source of great embarrassment t the Government. He said, upon one occasion, to a Territorial delegate, that the buffulo was a nuisance and a positive injury to the Indian and the Indian service. He said that the practice of the tribes of going on their annual hunts was very objectionable, and occasioned m of the dimentry between the Indians and white men, because the Indian was kept in practice with the gun, and their natures were such that they would as soon hum. white men after they had started as to hunt buffaloes The President said that if there were no buffaloes and no hunting grounds the indians would stay on their restrations, cultivate the soil, raise domestic animals, and live a peaceful life of husbandry. As long as the buff do ronned the plains there would be trouble with the Indians. This view of the case would naturally inniv

INTERFERING WITH BLACK HILLS MINERS OF

An interesting discussion took place in the Senate this afternoon on the bill extending the juri-die-tion of the United States Courts over the Indian Reservations. The principal object of the bill, as developed by the deb te, was to vest the United States Courts with power to punish by fine and imprisonment, the persons who are now in the Black Hills country in violation of the treaty stipulations with the Sieux. The bill was introduced by a Western Senator-Mr. Ingalis of Kansasand has the sanction of the Judiciary Committee. Other Western Senators, however, exhibited intense opposition to it, and argued that it was a matter physically impossible to prevent or to punish the trespassing on the Black Hills country. They held that all the power of the Government could not centrain the adventurous spirits who, to the number of thousands, are prospecting for who, to the number of gold in that region. It was also charged that the Sioux were entitled to no consideration, as they had violated the most solemn treaty obligations. The rather startling statement was also made that Congress would be called upon to face the question whether it would appropriate several million dollars to feed the Sioux. No vote was taken on the bill.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A general meeting of the American Institute of Mining night, with the President, Mr. Alexander Holley, in the night, with the Freshent, Mr. Alexander Holley, in the chair, and Prof. Thomas M. Drown of Lafayette College as Secretary. The attendance was unusually large. Mr. Holley read a carefully prepared paper on the proper application of mechanical efforts, the true relations of art and science, and the best school for engineers.

To-day Gen. Crittenden and Mr. C. Inche, for Thomas

L. and R. H. Crittenden, executors of John J. Crittender deceased, entered a suit against John C. Fremont for \$10,000, in which sum it is claimed defendant, in December, 1855, became indebted to J. J. Crittenden for his services as attorney for defendant, in procuring for defendant letters patent for certain lands in California, known as Las Marioposas. The correspondence on file in the State Department in

regard to the connection of Gen. Schenck with the Emma Mine and Machado scendals has been forwarded to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It will be laid before the Committee at its meeting to-morrow morning, after which it is believed it will be given to the press.

Mr. Conover's bill to-day proposes to let the Navy Department seil enough unserviceable material to get the money for experimenting on riding cast-iron guns.

(For Engular Report of Congrassional Proceedings, see Second

regard to the connection of Gen. Schenck with the Emma

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. the purchase had there been no 'arrangement

THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE SESSION. THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS-ABATEMENT OF PO LITICAL HOSTILITY-IMPERIAL TONE OF THE THRONE SPEECH-THE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE SUEZ CANAL AND TURKISH QUESTIONS-MAS-TERLY TACTICS OF MR. DISRAELL.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Feb. 9.-The Government have got well through the first night with Parliament, and once more observers are called on to admire the jaunty tactics of Mr. Disraeli. The success that crowns them is their best eulogy. I am far from meaning that the real difficulties of the session have been disposed of in a single evening. They will prove formidable enough by and by. But it looked not long ago as if the first meeting of this Ministry after recess with Parliament would be pregnant with disaster. The payal catastrophes and mishaps, the troubles with the army, the slave circular, foreign policy, and some other matters had been discussed during the vacation by leading Liberals in a tone which indicated something very like a ministerial crisis on the first opportunity. There was serious talk of an amendment being moved to the address, which would have been equivalent to a want-ofconfidence motion. And the so-called Queen's speech is always a target, always offers occasion for eriticism alike on what it says and on what it does not say. Well, somehow or other, the crisis has not come off. The thunderbolt was not launched. There was a debate, of course. Lord Hartington in the Commons and Lord Granville in the Upper House fulfilled their constitutional duties as leaders of Her Majesty's opposition, and made themselves mildly disagreeable to the leaders of Her Majesty's Government. But from beginning to end of the perform ance there was not a trace of real hostility, still less of any conviction on the part of the Liberals that they are strong enough for a general engagement or would have a chance of beating the Government or

any issue they could raise. Nor is this due wholly to that elever management on Mr. Disraeli's part which I just now mentioned as one cause of his success. It need not surprise anybody who has had occasion to watch the difference between the lines taken by English statesmen and politicians in the House and out of the House The speeches we hear in vacation, even those of the most serious and practical men, are invariably pitched in a somewhat higher key than the speeches made by the same men when their voices come to be heard within the walls of St. Stephen's. In the one case the words are only words; in the other they become facts and even factors in political life. The House of Commons is a good deal more than the talking-machine which it pleased Mr. Carlyle to call it in one of his contemptuous moods. It is a governing machine, and the talk is tempered by a sense of responsibility; by the knowledge that the line which divides speech from act is narrower there than anywhere else. Then there is that feeling, of which Mr. Gladstone last night gave so striking an illustration, that the Government is to be supported if possible, in dealing with other Governments; and there is what Mr. Disraeli, in praising the mover and seconder of the address, called House-of-Commons spirit, the influence of which is probably greater at the beginning of a session than in the middle of it. Men of opposite parties meet as members of the same House, the same club, as it is often called, with all kinds of social and personal rela-

tions to mitigate the asperity of political differences With all this help Mr. Disraeli's advoitness is still great enough to excite admiration. There has been no Queen's speech for a long time like this; none so clearly the work of a single hand, none which so artfully evaded the perils of the situation. The most is made of what has been well done by Ministers. It is not merely that, as everybody remarks, foreign affairs are made prominent. But the speech is Im perial in tone. It is thoroughly calculated to enlarge the narrow view which Englishmen are too apt to take of English affairs; as if they were all included in the little island which contains the capital of a world-encircling Empire. Were I an Englishman, I should be disposed to forgive Mr. Disraeli many things in gratitude for the service he does his country in a point where every other political leader since Palmerston has failed. The use of the imagination in politics is greater than most politicians believe. Mr. Disraeli belongs to the perceptive class, and his genius is equal to making others perceive something of the splendor of his own vision acting with other European Powers upon Turkey; an Oriental Power keeping its road to India, visiting the East in the person of the son of the Sovereign; a Naval Power enforcing its will on the other side of the globe against the most populous empire of the world, and not disdaining to punish Malays at the same time; and a Colonial Empire with possessions in every latitude, busy just now in etting up a new Confederation of States in South

Hardly less admirable is the tone in which Mr. Disraeli replied to Lord Hartington. On domestic matters he does not spend five minutes-not five sen ences unless you include the Fugitive Slave circular under that head, where it scarcely belongs. The proposal to turn that subject over to a Royal Commission is, of course, a device to gain time, and to reaken the force of an expected attack. In an American it would be called smartness, and even in an English Minister it does not earn the praise of scrupulousness. Yet there is no effort to shirk responsibility for blunders. Of the first circular Mr. Disraeli says, with a mixture of generosity and cynical andacity, "I am myself responsible for it, although I did not see it." Its opponents had been liscussing whether Lord Derby or Mr. Ward Hunt was to be the scapegoat, and Mr. Disraeli confounds all these speculations by suddenly advancing to the altar as a victim, not, however, with the slightest intention of offering himself up in sacrifice. "I am not here," he adds, " to defend the circular for a moment. The country has condoned the error (!), and need not dwell on it. To my mind the second cirmlar is a much more fit subject for our considera tion." As if he were a wholly disinterested and impartial person, well qualified to be umpire in the matter, and to judge his judges. There has been nothing cooler than that. All the rest of his speech is devoted to the Turkish question and the Suez pur-

On both these, he gives most interesting informawith a frankness quite remarkable. If England had refused to support the Andrassy Note, the Sultan would, be tells us, "unquestionably" have rejected it; and could England, having counseled rejection, afterward refuse to support the saltan f "Would it have been prudent to support the Sultan under such circumstances; choosing the question of the government of a small province like Herzegovina as the occasion of signing the fate of the Turkish Empire? There is a flash of light on the Eastern question.

About Suez, the news is not less explicit and is given in great detail. With the help of Mr. Disraeli's narrative and of the documents since published, we are in a position to know all that need be known oncerning the purchase of the Khédive's shares, and the whole story seems more to the credit of the Government than the fragmentary accounts hitherto given by which their act had to be judged. A large part of Lord Hartington's speech was occupied with criticism on this transaction. For some of it, Lord Derby's timid and ill-judged harangue at Edinburgh. belittling the acquisition, supplied a pretext. But the Liberals will do well not to commit themselves to opposition, or to give reason for saying they would have done less had they been in power. With a perfect sense of the general feeling on this question, and with wise courage, Mr. Disraeli turned away disdainfully from mero financial criticism. He declared he would have "voted" for

Empire." That is a short phrase, but it means a great deal. The passage at the end of which it occurred was a fine specimen of the Prime Minister's manner, when he has a subject that interests him. and that demands a large treatment. Kobody surpasses him in the power of suggesting a train of argunent by an epithet. He arrested attention on one celebrated occasion by remarking that this country is a Mohammedan Power. He fixed it again last night by describing England as a Mediterranean Power; adding, as the cheers subsided, "a great Mediterranean Power," England has in time of war always, and in time of peace frequently, the greatest force upon those waters. Furthermore, "she has strongholds upon those waters which she will never relinquish;" a sentence which the House again cheered to the echo. But here is not a policy of conquest in that region. "She will not interest herself in the distribution of territory on the shores of the Mediterranean as long as that distribution does not imperil the freedom of the sea and the dominion which she legitimately exercises." But the Mediterranean is her road to the East, and a chain of fortresses guards it from the metropolis to India. Suez is one link in that chain. That is a description picturesque enough to be clear to the dullest fancy, and perfectly adapted to impress the English mind. A dispatch from Lord Odo Russell, British Embasador at Berlin, gives us Prince Bismarck's view of the Suez business. The Prince desired Lord Odo to express to the British Government his congratulations on their having done the right thing at the right moment. He gave the measure, he said, his sincere approval and hearty support as a further and important guarantee of the maintenance of peace in Europe. No dispatch from Russia is pub-

at all for paying interest on the £4,000,000. He had to choose between buying the

them : that is, letting the whole control of the canal

pass into French hands. He did not buy them as a

speculation, though he believes the bargain a sound

one. The purchase was necessary "to maintain the

he finds her acting promptly and courageously in an emergency; acting as he himself would have acted. Apart from Mr. Disraeli's share in it, the most reparkable incident of the debate on the address was Mr. Gladstone's adhesion to the policy of his rival respecting Turkey. His language was very strong indeed. He was most "grateful," he said, to the Government for supporting the Andrassy Note, and be offered them his congratulations on the wise course they had adopted. A Government which can extort expressions of gratitude and admiration from its leading opponent need not be auxious about minor criticisms. It may have cost Mr. Gladstone something to say as much as he did, but magnanimity is an honorable characteristic of English statesmen on questions which are not domestic.

lished. Prince Bismarck's declaration seems the

more cordial because all his quoted words about

England have not been remarkable for friendliness

or regard. No doubt he respects her the more when

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.-In the Senate to day the bill to enable cities and towns to raise money by tax for the celebration of the Centennial was re-

The bill to authorize all building and loan associations come under the general law was ordered to a third

The bill respecting counties was laid over until Tuesday next. The bill to constitute "district courts" to try civil ases in lieu of justices of the peace in cities of 15,000 in habitants and over was taken up, and, after di

and feeble-minded was taken up and laid over until next

The bill to complete the geological survey of the State

vas ordered to a third reading. In the joint meeting a few commissioners of deeds were appointed. On a motion to proceed to the election of Commission

ers for Police, Fire, and Water for Jersey City, Mr. Ab

The Printing bill was passed with a reduction of 25 per cent in the prices.

The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that the Legislature has the right under the present Constitution to pass supplements to charters of municipal corporations except where specially prohibited.

The bill respecting the election of coroners was passed.

THE LORGER WINSLOW.

the American Legition read a telegram from Secretary Fish stating that an officer with the proper papers had therefore asked for the remand of Winslow for another

counsel were permitted to see them in a private room in the presence of an officer. As he was not able to hire a salicitor, and could only learn from his wife of the case, he r quested the Justice, Sir Thomas Henry, to permit him to see his wife and one other member of his tamily in the same manner daily. He had no secrets that he objected to an officer's hearing, but he was unwilling to discuss the case in the presence of other prisoners.

Sir Thomas Henry premised to write to the Visiting Justics who controlled the prison (the House of Detention at Clerkenwell) and recommend them to grant the application.

family, who were in waiting at a private room of the court. The request was granted. He then asked to be remanded for a shorter period than eight days on the chance of the officers arriving sooner than was antici-

pated.

Sir Thomas Heary said this would be useless, and remanded the prisoner until March 2.

Winslow spoke well and coolly, though he looks sallow and ill. His wife and sister look careworn and depressed, but his son is cheerful.

the Judiciary heard the petition of James Parton for

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Feb. 23.—The ice here is

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The first section of the Lake Champian and St. Lawrence Junction Railway has been opposed between St. Ple and St. Hyacinthe. The road is intended to run from Yamaska on Lake St. Peter to Phillipsburg on Lake Champiain, a distance of 100 miles, through a thickip populated and wealthy region.

Western and Southern States. Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Caucus Committee countries.

tion of the currency, and not in favor of any expan-tion of its total volume.